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Narrative

of

Anthony Dike

Albyn Valentine Dike Branch

1623-1942

by

Judge Norman Staunton Dike

formerly Justice
of the Supreme Court of the State of New York
Second Judicial District
and now Official Referee
of the Supreme Court of the State of New York
Second Judicial District

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To O. F.

Acknowledgements

The author wishes at the outset to express his very deep appreciation for the assistance and encouragement of several writers on this kindred subject with whom he has made contact. Through their generosity, he has received a great deal of data from these well-wishers, some of which he has made use of in this family-narrative.

Especially must he speak of his uncle, the late Thomas Scott, youngest brother of his mother. During the last fifteen years of his life it would seem that Mr. Scott spent most of his waking hours in the New York City Public Library at Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street. It is there that they have Thomas Scott's elaborate and carefully-compiled genealogy of Anthony Dike.

Particular mention must be made of the late Reverend Samuel W. Dike, the Nestor of our group, of Auburndale, Massachusetts, a distinguished minister of the gospel and a valiant student of the Anthony records. His work is as interesting as it is convincing.

Note is made of Mr. John H. Dike, who speaks of "Anthony Dike, merchant and shipmaster, coming first in the 'Anne,' 1623."

Kindly assistance has been given by George P. Dike, Esq. and his sister, Miss Elizabeth Dike, children of the Reverend Samuel W. Dike.

Mr. Dike who is an eminent lawyer in Boston wrote as follows:

"Our respective genealogies are, as I understand it:

James
*
Thomas

Joseph	Samuel
*	*
Arba	George
*	*
Camden	Samuel
*	*
Norman	George

You will see that we are both descended from Thomas, but that I am not descended from Joseph. So I must regretfully find that our family tree is blossoming on different lots."

The writer's thanks to Miss Ethel Bradford Davis of Stoneham, Massachusetts. Miss Davis is engaged in an extensive work upon the Anthony Dike tree. As she wrote in one of her letters, "Genealogical work is a real job, but it is fascinating. I am getting much pleasure from it and have met with considerable success." Miss Davis alluded to Thomas Scott's work, unaware that he was the author's uncle.

Likewise to Mr. Clarence S. Dike, of Ventnor, New Jersey, the author's appreciation for his generous loan of his own painstaking history of the Dike family in all its branches.

He wrote in his letter of June 20, 1938, "I am very much interested in the story of our progenitor, Captain Anthony. My story of him now covers thirty pages of single-spaced typewritten material."

Mention must be made of Miss Larned's excellent review *Thompson Families,* which is a history of Thompson, Connecticut, the final resting-place of so many of our descendants of Anthony.

A very interesting letter was received from F. Gordon Dyke, Barrister and Solicitor, Toronto, Canada, wherein he takes up the question of the spelling of the name, as well as other matters most helpful in the study of records.

The author's thanks for a friendly letter from Mr. John H. Dike, of Massachusetts, as to his interest in this work.

And, finally, a tribute to the many informed and kindly librarians in many places who are an author's best friends.

FOREWORD

These collected fruits of my research I have prepared for the descendants of Albyn Valentine Dike and Phoebe Anne (Prince) Dike, his wife, and I offer them "E. & O. E."—with plea to excuse. This is the motto which I adopt as my own in presenting to the family the story of our common ancestor.

It has been aptly said that "Genealogy is the life story of the dead"; I have found that to be true of Anthony Dike who grew increasingly vigorous and understandable as my readings about him progressed. Would that I could be positive of passing him on to you as sturdy and brave and as full of life as he is to me!

With the *Narrative of Anthony Dike* goes my faith in this family that Anthony established here so long ago.

With it goes my belief in the continuing high destiny of the United States of America which, from its humble beginnings in the Seventeenth Century, has developed so magnificently.

Whatever the perils of the present hour and year, we will see them through unfalteringly. "Sic itur ad astra"—so immortality is reached by man or nation.

NORMAN STAUNTON DIKE.

New York City
July Fourth, 1942

PART ONE

Chapter I

THE ARRIVAL OF THE "ANNE"

Three hundred and nineteen years ago this year, a small vessel of one hundred and forty tons, quite a dignified craft for those days, started across the Atlantic from Portsmouth, England. It was an interesting group, that shipload of sixty people who were leaving their homeland in order to escape from the brutal treatment accorded to them there.

The date we are interested in is July 1623; the picture that we look upon is that of the sturdy "Anne" dropping her anchor in the harbor at Plymouth, Massachusetts, after a voyage of over two months. We can easily imagine how welcome a sight met the eyes of those weary passengers and the Captain and crew in the beautiful midsummer scene, their first sight of land in many days and nights that had been spent in storm as well as calm. After being buffeted or becalmed, they finally beheld the gladsome landing-place in the New World.

They were brave people, the passengers of that little ship, the "Anne." They were courageous in every sense of the word. They had left their native land, breaking not only their national ties but the ties of family life and intimate friendships, and sought a land in which they would find liberty of conscience, religious freedom, and an opportunity to establish their home.

It must have been a serious situation they had confronted in their homeland. Indeed, we may easily feel that they were wise in endeavoring to find a home far from the devastating deeds that were being done in England—a home in a land in which they would be free from the vicious, vindictive quarrels over religious faiths of which they had been the victims.

The "Anne" was the third boat to arrive at Massachusetts from the Old Country. The "Mayflower" arrived in 1620 and landed, as we have been told so many times, after very great suffering during the crossing which resulted in the deaths of many passengers.

A most informative book, *The Planters of the Commonwealth* by Banks, speaks of those early vessels: the "Mayflower," 1620; the "Fortune" of London, 1621; the "Sparrow," a vessel of one hundred tons, with sixty lusty men, arriving in 1622 like the "Swan" at Damariscove, Maine; and the "Anne," William Peirce, Master, reaching Plymouth, Massachusetts, about July 10, 1623, bringing sixty persons for the "Generall" and sixty tons of goods.

William Bradford in his *History of the Plimouth Plantation* tells of the landing of the passengers of the "Anne." Their happiness in the sight of land was diminished by the "low and poor condition" of those "ashore," "and according to their diverse humors" they "were diversely affected; some wished themselves in England again; others fell a-weeping,

fancying their own misery in what they saw now in others; other some pitying the distress they saw their friends had been long in, and still were under; in a word, all were full of sadness." He relates that "the best dish they"—those already living at Plymouth—"could present their friends with was a lobster, or a piece of fish, without bread or anything else but a cup of fair spring water." Yet he adds that the fall harvest of 1623 "gave them plenty, and the face of things was changed, to the rejoicing of the hearts of many, for which they blessed God." And he concludes that "any general want or famine hath not been amongst them since to this day."

"Those that come on their particular looked for greater matters than they found or could attain unto, about building great houses, and such pleasant situations for them, as themselves had fancied; as if they would be great men and rich, all of a sudden; but they proved castles in the air." That, too, would come in time to the hopeful and ambitious aboard the "Anne."

Meanwhile, they made terms with the Plymouth settlers to include "competent places for habitations within the town," adherence to the laws already in force there, exemption from "the general employments" "except common defense, and such other employments, as tend to the perpetual good of the colony." Each "male above the age of 16 years" was to "pay a bushel of Indian wheat, or the worth of it, into the common store" "towards the maintenance of Government, and public officers." But "they are to be wholly debarred from all trade with the Indians for all sorts of furs, and such like commodities, till the time of the communality be ended"; this was in accordance with "the agreement the merchants made with them before they came." As to food, the Plymouth settlers were to use their own stores "except they could purchase any of it"—the foodstuffs brought by the "Anne"—"of them by bargain or exchange. Their request was granted them, for it gave both sides good content; for the newcomers were as much afraid that the hungry planters would have eaten up the provisions brought, and they should have fallen in the like condition" of want which, so Bradford says earlier, "had something abated the freshness of their former complexion." The latest comers made their supplies last thirteen months with some addition of meal and peas.

Robert Cushman who was to the Plymouth Colony "as their right hand with their friends, the adventurers, and for divers years had done and agitated all their business" in England had had a hand in choosing the people who could cross on the "Anne." With the sailing of the "Anne" he wrote to Plymouth to say that "persons, more than enough, come flying in upon us, but money"—the money to send and outfit them—"comes creeping in to us." He suggests a firm policy in choosing among the newcomers, "for we may have honest men enough."

A letter from the Generall speaks of the particulars sent in the "Anne." "There are also come unto you, some honest men to plant upon their particulars beside you. A thing which, if we should not give

way unto, we should wrong both them and you. Them, by putting them on things more inconvenient, and you, for that being honest men, they will be a strengthening to the place, and good neighbors unto you." The letter adds this exhortation to the Plymouth colonists: "Let it not be grievous unto you that you have been instruments to break the ice for others who come after with less difficulty, the honor shall be yours to the world's end."

It is good to know that "the governor, in the name and with the consent of the company, doth in all love and friendship receive and embrace" those who came in the "Anne." And it is the governor, Bradford himself, who "promiseth to show them all such courtesies as shall be reasonable for them to desire, or us to perform."

Chapter II

WHY ANTHONY WAS LEAVING HIS NATIVE LAND

Before touching upon the active life of Anthony and his friends, I think it would be logical as well as edifying to seek the reasons that motivated Anthony in leaving his native soil. (Incidentally, I have data by Mr. Clarence S. Dike as to his immediate family in England.) In our wish to discover Anthony's grounds for leaving home, it seems to be most natural to picture the England of that day.

What was the condition of England that would cause a young man to abandon home and relatives and friends for a permanent exile, as his intimates might regard it, in this new land?

I am convinced that the underlying reason that actuated Anthony arose from the bitter discord in England at that time between the Government and the Puritans of whom Anthony was one. He revolted against the brutal activities of the ruling powers in England, chiefly aimed at the sect which he called his own and denying to him the liberty of conscience that he craved. This caused him to sail to the New World in which, without losing liberty or life, he could worship as his conscience dictated.

We find that it was, indeed, a sad land that he left. The historical picture of England may furnish us the reasons and motives back of his break with the Old Country. I know of no more graphic nor convincing picture than the scholarly record of that great Englishman, Thomas Babington Macaulay.

Let us keep in mind the year 1623 and recall that William Shakespeare had died only a few years before in 1616. Anthony, we may infer, had, probably, on several occasions seen the plays of Shakespeare. The theatre in those days was simple and unadorned. What we now know as the orchestra was then just a hard floor of sand or dirt, where the "groundlings," as they were called, stood to see the play. The boxes, we are told, ran right up onto the stage, the observer being very close to the actors who took both the masculine and feminine parts.

a) Queen Elizabeth (1558-1603)

There is a quaint little story, which I think may be true, that on one occasion Queen Elizabeth was viewing one of Shakespeare's plays in which the author himself played the rôle of the king. To have some fun with the distinguished actor, the Queen dropped her handkerchief from her box onto the stage. Shakespeare, in his character of king, gazed at the real queen who had broken in upon the theme of the play—probably *King Lear*—and, turning to one of his henchmen on the stage, said, "Pick up and return our sister's handkerchief." In any event, the story furnishes a pleasant picture of the human side of the great characters of that day.

When speaking of the Virgin Queen—a name that confers upon her a distinction that historians dwell upon and that I am sure she merited—we must not forget that she was a great queen and a great ruler. That she had reason to fear treason even at home, there can be no doubt. She was cruel, and the world has never forgiven her for signing the death warrant of Mary, Queen of Scots, her cousin. All Europe at that day was overwhelmed by the beheading of that beautiful but unhappy queen.

Elizabeth disliked the Puritans. She was cruel to them; she rejoiced in her cruelty.

b) James the First (1603-1625)

In the year 1603, the great Queen died. That was just twenty years before Anthony set sail. She was succeeded by James the First of Scotland. He came to the throne at a critical moment. At the outset James was unpopular with his English subjects, and, under this rule, Anthony saw his country declining from her position as a great power among the nations of Europe.

As Macaulay says, "England became a power hardly of the second order."

James demanded supreme kingly power. He told the Parliament that they held their privileges at his pleasure.

What is it that Macaulay says of this unkingly king? "His cowardice, his childishness, his pedantry, his ungainly person and manners, his provincial accent, all made him an object of derision, stammering, slobbering, shedding tears and trembling at a drawn sword." This was the king from whom Anthony felt he should escape; to an unknown land if need be, did it give promise of personal liberty. He knew of the past, and he could, in such surroundings, clearly foresee the future. Evidently, he distrusted and dreaded it.

c) Charles the First (1625-1649); The Commonwealth (1649-1660)

As bearing upon Anthony's judgment in leaving his country, it is only fair to speak briefly of the England that succeeded James. After James came his son, Charles the First, whom we remember from our histories. In this king there was little to convince Anthony that England

was a country in which he could have lived and worshiped God as he wished.

Macaulay says of Charles the First that "he had received from nature a far better understanding, a far stronger will, and a far keener and firmer temper than his father's. He had inherited his father's political theories and was much more disposed than his father to carry them into practice."

Macaulay painted still more vividly the picture of this monarch: "It would be unjust to deny that Charles had some of the qualities of a good, even a great, prince. He wrote and spoke not like his father, but with the exactness of a professor, after the fashion of an intelligent and well-educated gentleman. His tastes in literature and art were excellent, his manner dignified, though not gracious, his domestic life without blemish. *Faithlessness* was the chief cause of his disasters and the chief stain on his memory. He was, in truth, impelled by an incurable propensity to dark and crooked ways. It may appear strange that his conscience, which on occasions of little moment was sufficiently sensitive, should never have reproached him with this great vice."

As one historian put it, this monarch could not be trusted, and, while not unscrupulous, "he was a most unlucky dissembler. There was never a politician about whom so many frauds and falsehoods were brought home."

That was the England from which Anthony escaped, and, as time would have it, most wisely so.

Macaulay says, "The opponents of the Government began to despair of their country, and many looked to the American wilderness as the only asylum in which they could enjoy civil and spiritual freedom. There a few resolute Puritans, who, in the cause of their religion, feared neither the rage of the ocean, nor the hardships of uncivilized life, neither the fangs of the savage beasts, nor the tomahawks of more savage men, had built amidst the primeval forest, villages which are now great and opulent cities, but which have, through every change, retained some traces of the character derived from their founders. The Government regarded these infant colonies with aversion and attempted violently to stop the stream of emigration, but could not prevent the population of New England from being largely recruited with stout-hearted and God-fearing men from every part of old England."

It was under Charles the First that fundamental errors in government became supreme, and "Charles Stuart, that man of blood" was executed.

The judges of the common law, holding their situations at the pleasure of the King, were scandalously obsequious, and foremost among these courts in power and infamy were the Star Chamber and the High Commission, the former a political, the latter a religious inquisition.

When Anthony learned of such a monstrous governmental development, he must truly have rejoiced at his courage in leaving England and

his cleverness in looking into the future and guarding himself from disasters. Oliver Cromwell was but a fugitive hope.

d) Charles the Second (1660-1685)

In this sequence of unkingly kings, Anthony's descendants can, with today's hindsight, look still further into the future of their ancestor's native country and be glad that, through him, they escaped this pest of kings, Charles the Second who "was utterly without serious ambition." He avoided all the activities of a monarch in the administration of his country. It is said that the very clerks who attended him while he sat in council, could not refrain from sneering at his frivolous remarks and at his childish impatience. His ambition was to copy Louis the Fourteenth of France who could obtain from his Government unlimited money! He was "The Merry Monarch" in very truth.

Perhaps the best description of this monarch was given by one of the distinguished members of his court, the Earl of Rochester:

"Here lies our Sovereign Lord, the King,
Whose word no man relies on,
Who never said a foolish thing,
Nor ever did a wise one."

It would not serve to penetrate further the confusions of that time. What a sorry picture is the history of England under those unimpressive kings! What brutality!

Chapter III

EARLY SEVENTEENTH CENTURY EVENTS

In reading history I have always enjoyed the discovery of what somebody else was doing, what other countries were having in the way of worries of their own, and what those worries were.

And so we here in New York might be interested in the year 1609 when Anthony was a young boy, probably at school in England.

Maybe he had heard how a man by the name of Hendrick Hudson had been sent by the Amsterdam merchants to seek out a route to the Indies for trade in spices. He may have known the story of the brave navigator who proceeded up the Hudson in the hope of reaching that far-off land and arrived, instead, at what is now Albany, only to discover that his vessel could go no farther. He retraced his course, leaving behind him his name, Hudson, for that majestic but nameless river which bounds on the west the greatest city in the world. Whether or not Anthony had ever heard about it in England, he undoubtedly learned about it after he came to this country, because in his ship, of which I shall speak more fully later, our canny ancestor visited for the purposes of trade what was then the Island of Manhattan.

We know that across the English Channel which, before this present terrible war, was regularly traversed in an hour by a vessel between

Dover and Calais, it was in 1610 that Queen Marie de Medici, widow of the murdered Henry the Fourth and patroness of Rubens, began to act as Regent for her young son, Louis the Thirteenth. Fourteen dismal years were to elapse before the high ability of Richelieu could eclipse the corrupt favorites who fawned for their own purposes upon the boy-king and his Italian mother.

Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden was at the height of his military power after his victory in Denmark in 1611.

As for Russia, in 1612 we note the expulsion of the Poles and, in 1613, the founding of the Romanoff line which ceased only with the uprising in 1920 in Russia and the subsequent murder of the Czar and his entire family at Ekaterinburg.

I have mentioned the death of Shakespeare in 1616. I must speak of the death in the same year of the greatest of all Spanish writers, Cervantes, famed for his eternal *Don Quixote*. It is the story of the struggle that each of us feels in his own being: now we are the down-to-earth, materialistic Sancho; then we are idealists like Quixote!

Rubens was painting his immortal pictures, working in his late life mostly in England and depicting the women who brought him fame, all generously-moulded like the model, his wife.

Fragonard at the same period was setting down on canvas for the voluptuous court in France his amorous subjects.

It was just about this time, too, that Sir Walter Raleigh was executed in 1618, great discoverer, polished courtier, outstanding writer of his day though he was. Death came to him after cruel years in the Tower.

In 1621 Bacon was impeached and imprisoned for dishonesty. I cannot but wonder if there are many of our American friends who still think that the essayist, Francis Bacon, could have written the immortal poetry and prose of Shakespeare, that greatest of playwrights whose work is the perennial delight of the intelligent world.

In 1625 Charles the First ascended the throne; England and Spain were at war.

In the new country it would not be long before Anthony could rejoice over the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony by John Winthrop and his company in and around Boston. That was an event that occurred in 1630, seven years after Anthony had disembarked from the "Anne."

In 1636 Van Dyke and Rembrandt were arousing the admiration of the world with inimitable paintings that are beyond price in the modern world.

These were the days of Buckingham, favorite of James the First, of Richelieu, prime builder of the absolute monarchy for Louis the Thirteenth and his successor, the Grand Monarch.

All this time the English colonists in the New World were hard at work, building solidly for a better day than the Old World had ever provided, looking ahead to untold opportunities for their descendants.

By 1636 they were voting into existence a college at Newtown, Massachusetts, three miles west of Boston, now become, of course, Harvard University.

These ancestors of ours were building out of their brains and their brawn, out of their dreams and out of their deprivations. Faith could move mountains in the New World. Our ancestors possessed the faith.

Chapter IV

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PURITANS

The Puritans in England were, it seems to me, deservedly unpopular. They were so sanctimoniously relentless in punishing any manifestation of the joy of life. "All theatre diversions were forbidden; pictures that offended them were burned; sculptures were delivered to the stonemasons to be made decent," as they explained; "the playhouses were to be dismantled; the spectators fined; the actors whipped at the cart's tail."

As to the severity of the Puritans, there is recorded as follows from the *History of Conant,* page 34:

"One Ratcliff spoke aloud, wickedly, of the Government and of the Governor, using such words as 'deserved death'." The record says, "he was for his wickedness"—1631 this is—"whipped and both ears cut off."

The favorite diversion of Anthony's neighbors, as we learn from period-histories, was "bear-bating," and the Puritans were strong in their prohibition against this pastime, as Macaulay says, "not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators."

I do not believe that they were a very jolly crowd. They would add little to the life of a party, I imagine. That distinguished lawyer of New York City, Joseph H. Choate, himself a former ambassador to the Court of St. James and leader of the Bar, whom, happily, I had the pleasure of meeting as a young lawyer, in speaking at one of the New England Society dinners given in New York City, humorously remarked that he had "a very great admiration for the Puritan fathers, but still more for the Puritan mothers, because they suffered all the hardships of the Puritan fathers and the Puritan fathers themselves."

Chapter V

PASSENGERS OF THE "ANNE"

Let us return to Anthony and his fellow-passengers on the little ship "Anne." They found small comforts in their cramped quarters, thrown together in the forced intimacy of such casual conditions. What was the make-up of that passenger list? What was the character of those people who were bound together in their religious feelings and in the desire to create a home that should be permanent and peaceful.

The French have an appropriate saying, "Qui se ressemble, s'assemble," which has its counterpart in the American phrase, "Birds of a feather flock together."

These colonists were the "Particulars"; "The First Comers," that is to say, they came at their own charge; while the "Generals" came at the expense of the General Stock or Company of Adventurers in England.

Among the names of the "Particulars" are some who are of especial interest to us in our study of Anthony. As we trace their lives in the New World, we find that they were strong men and women; religious men and women; men and women with consciences. That, of course, was the reason why they found themselves in the New World.

Among the names on the list of passengers, we find that of John Oldham and Christopher Conant, brother to Roger Conant.

Particularly shall I speak later of that truly remarkable man from Devonshire, Roger Conant. He was unquestionably a man of great executive ability, and it is doubtless true that Anthony Dike and he were acquainted before either sailed from England in the same year but in different ships. The eminent President of Harvard University, James Bryant Conant, today bears that surname, and I understand that he is related to Roger Conant.

And also we note Experience Mitchell—this was a boy, as it happens—and Mrs. Francis Cooke, Walloon wife of Francis Cooke of the "Mayflower," who had sailed on the "Anne" with two of her children to join her husband in Plymouth. It is interesting to observe that Miss Olive Floyd of Massachusetts, a well-known lecturer and author, is in the line of descent from the Mitchells, the Cookes, and Robert Cushman.

Other "Mayflower" wives aboard were Barbara Standish, come to join her husband, Captain Myles Standish, and Elizabeth, wife of Richard Warren.

Thomas Morton, junior, son of Thomas Morton of the "Fortune" and of Merry Mount where outrageous Maypole dancing was allowed and of the factual book, *New English Canaan*, 1637, was another aboard.

The entire company of the "Anne" settled at Plymouth, and the list included, besides those whom I have mentioned, one John Faunce, who, I think I may safely say, was the progenitor of the late Reverend William H. P. Faunce, the former gifted President of Brown University.

Farmer's register of *First Settlers of New England* remarks upon our ancestors: "The early settlers, though not perfect and infallible in all respects, were a religious, brave, and virtuous set of men whose love of liberty, civil and religious, brought them from their native land into the American desert." And on page 84 we find again the repeated authority as to our ancestor: "Dix, Anthony, Plymouth, 1623, Freeman, 1631, Salem, 1637. This is the same person whose loss under the name of 'Dick' is recorded by Winthrop."

Chapter VI

"BLESSING OF THE BAY"

"Blessing Of The Bay" was built by the colonists from wood cut in the forest of Governor Winthrop. She was launched on July fourth, 1631, at Mistick, Massachusetts, now Somerville, where Winthrop had his farmhouse close to the Mystic River.

This is a most fortuitous date. Yet what a long stretch it is from that July fourth, 1631, to the Glorious Fourth we are now celebrating anew! And of the many wars that have been fought since that far-distant year, none of them is as terrible as the present which I call "The Universal War."

For the Dike family then the Fourth of July can be a double celebration, first, of our Independence, secondly, of the launching of Anthony's little craft, the first vessel to be built by the settlers.

It was in the thirty-ton "Blessing Of The Bay" that our ancestor visited the various points along the coasts of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, stopping wherever he could pick up the wonderful furs that would be priceless today, and developing, I feel certain, that fine New England instinct for getting as good a bargain as possible under the circumstances and whenever he could from "Lo, the poor Indian."

In the autumn of 1633 the "Blessing" visited "the Dutch plantation upon Hudson's River (called New Netherlands), where they were very kindly entertained." But when the authorities on the "Blessing" informed the Dutch governor of New York City, Gwalter Van Twilly, that he should forbear to build near the river and country of Connecticut, since the king of England had granted both to his own people, the governor suggested mediation since "the Lords the States had also granted the same parts to the West India Company."

Chapter VII

ANTHONY'S LIFE AND ASSOCIATES IN THE NEW WORLD

As I pick up the trail of Anthony, as it is set forth by different writers, I shall, naturally, repeat many of the details of his life in those early days. I shall do this so that my interested relatives who may read this, shall be assured in that way of the appreciation by many authors of Anthony's activities as a citizen of the New World.

I find in *History of the Town of Sutton, Massachusetts* by Benedict, the following note at page 633: "I find Anthony Dike seems to have been the first of that name who came from England to this country. The date of his coming is not known." (Evidently, the writer missed the records of the "Anne" that show Anthony as having been aboard that ship and having landed at Plymouth in 1623.)

We, the descendants of Anthony Dike, belong to the Twentieth Century; Anthony to the early Seventeenth Century. We enjoy the luxury of a world fully developed and a world that, until the present dreadful convulsion, was to all intents and purposes at peace and with kindly feelings towards all men.

Anthony came to a new country about which he could have known little. It was crude and unsettled. Every day was a battle of existence for that group of Puritans who landed in Massachusetts. Threatened by sullen and suspicious Indians, these brave settlers were handicapped by the absence of the equipment and comforts that we all enjoy today, not knowing them, to be sure, and, therefore, not appreciating the blessing they can be.

In those early days there were no Republicans and no Democrats. There were no Prohibitionists. As for Reformers, as far as I can gather, each one of the Puritans was busy trying to reform one or more of the others! There was no Congress to worry them by threatening laws that lead to harassing litigation.

Anthony picked, indeed, a hospitable landing-place. He was a young man when he arrived in this country, and the record would indicate that he was already a merchant and shipmaster.

In the year of his arrival the colonists shared in the division of lands which, until then, they had held in common. We find in Salem on the public books that Anthony Dike received one acre of land. Upon the book showing the apportionment of the acres to the "Particulars," we find the name of "Anthony D-i-" (a letter is blurred) and the final "e." Some say that this was "Dixe." But the association of Anthony with this group of men, not only with those who came in the "Anne" but with others later connected with them, and the very clear spelling of the name on the records as "Dike" would refute this. I shall write at a later point about the various spellings of names in those early days. These men were strong on religion but rather weak on spelling.

In the list of "Freemen in the colony of Massachusetts Bay," dated May sixteenth, 1631, there are included the names of Anthony "Dixe," Conant, Palfrey, Foxwell, and John Oldham.

The outstanding man at this time in the settlement was peace-loving Roger Conant (1592-1679); and Anthony, his fellow-passenger on the "Anne," is shown to have been closely associated with Conant in his various activities in the settlement of the colonists in and around Massachusetts.

Probably, Anthony joined Conant's original company of fourteen at Cape Ann where fishing and religious tolerance looked promising. In 1626 this group gave up the bleak headlands and moved to Naumkeag or Salem. Conant, governor of the group, still had faith in creating a colony that offered religious freedom. Until 1628 and the coming of the more materialistic Endecott, these were the "Old Planters." In 1631 Anthony was a freeman in Salem; in 1637 he was requesting "a meadow for two or three cows!"

Anthony Dike, Roger Conant, Peter Palfrey, and Francis Johnson then formed a partnership for the purpose of trade. This would be some time prior to 1630 or in that vicinity. We know accurately of that business arrangement organized by these men for the handling of furs purchased from the Indians. They had a station, or "truckhouse," as it was called, at Blue Point, near Saco, Maine; this was afterward sold to Richard Foxwell.

An interesting characteristic of Anthony was his outstanding and widely-acknowledged ability as a master of the sailing vessel. Thus, he received the title of "Captain" and was known as Captain Dike. Captain Dike was master of the first vessel owned by the Colony, built under the orders of Governor Winthrop and launched on July fourth, 1631. She was built of locust timber off the farms of John Winthrop and went to sea on August thirty-first, 1631, for her maiden voyage. Later she was converted into a cruiser against pirates. As such, it might very properly be claimed that this was the first American man-of-war. The name of the vessel was the "Blessing Of The Bay," as we have earlier related, and Anthony Dike was the Captain

It was at this time that Anthony was captured on one of his trips off the coast of Maine. Shall we look for further identification of Anthony? We can find it, and, indeed, most satisfactorily. Governor Winthrop and Piner both refer to this capture, and one Captain Roger Clap, in some memoirs, gives the fullest account of this affair which he says he had from Dike's own lips. Captain Clap wrote: "They, having taken one Anthony Dike, a master of the vessel, did endeavor to persuade him to pilot them to Virginia, but he would not." This capture was made by the "Pirate Bull," as he was known.

Furthermore, a letter reporting the capture reached Governor Winthrop on November twenty-first, 1632. The Governor called a council, and it was agreed to send his bark with twenty men to join those of Piscataqua—New Hampshire—to take the "Pirate Dixy Bull." Winthrop called the vessel a "pinnace" and said she came back after an absence of two weeks. This seems to be the first affair with pirates in the New England Colonies.

The name of William Pynchon, described as "a gentleman of learning and religion," we find in the early records. He joined the Colony with Winthrop in 1630, being one of the first settlers of Roxbury, and was a very active trader among the colonists. In that way, we find him verifying the stories of Anthony's active life. A letter written by Pynchon from Roxbury to Governor Winthrop at Fort Say-Brooke, dated July fourth, 1636, among other things says: "As for the fight of the 'Blessing,' I have a perfect account of it, but I have not met with Anthony Dike to compare my notes with his." The words "Blessing" and "Blessing Of The Bay" are obviously synonymous. We know that the "Blessing Of The Bay" sailed from Boston on this especial trip, for the Connecticut River on April twenty-sixth, 1636, and it was on that voyage that Dike was her master.

a) Thomas Stanton

At this point, it might be opportune to mention a meeting between Anthony Dike and one Thomas Stanton, who, as it happens, is the progenitor upon the distaff side of my family. These two men were brought in close touch by reason of their joint efforts to protect the settlers from the Indians. The Pequots, or, as it is often spelled by the early settlers, "Pequits" were a powerful tribe.

In truth, the Pequot War is an accurate fixing of the time of Anthony's activities because of the settlers' erection of the fort at Saybrook, Connecticut, or, as it was known in those days, Connecticoot.

b) Lion Gardiner (1599-1663)

The building of this fort in 1635 at the mouth of the Connecticut River was the inspiration of the younger John Winthrop, son of the Governor, and in the hands of one Lion Gardiner, a military engineer, sent to America by Lord Say and Lord Brooke to build the stronghold at Say-Brooke as it was then called, later known as Saybrook and the early home of Yale College which was founded in 1701.

In the book about Lion Gardiner, entitled *Lion Gardiner and His Descendants* (which I have the happiness to possess) there is a graphic and gripping story of the serious menace that confronted the settlers from the Indians. Curtiss C. Gardiner published this book about his distinguished ancestors, 1599 to 1890, quoting Lion Gardiner and his descendants and using illustrations. The Historical Society published in the year 1833 valuable material that is of interest at this point, and there it speaks of a letter or report to Governor Winthrop from Lion Gardiner wherein Anthony Dike is frequently mentioned.

As on page 13 we find Gardiner speaking of Anthony Dike:—"Master of a bark, having his bark at Rhode Island in the winter, was sent by Mr. (Henry) Vane, Governor, and Anthony came to Rhode Island by land and from thence he came with his bark to me, with a letter wherein was desired that I should consider and prescribe the best way I could quell these Pequits, which I also did and with my letter sent the man's rib as a token."

This refers to an episode that shows the real daily deadly danger that lay ever-present for these early settlers at the hands of the Indians; and to meet the criticisms of the Boston authorities, who believed that there was little danger from the arrows of the Indians, there was sent to them the gruesome rib of the dead man with the arrow that had caused his death still piercing the rib.

The letter of Gardiner then continues: "A few days after came Thomas Stanton down the river and staying for a wind," and here I wish to speak of the amazingly interesting meeting set forth in this report of Lion Gardiner to the Governor, particularly interesting to us of the Camden and Jeannie Dike branch.

Thomas Stanton who sailed from England in 1635 on the ship "Bonaventura," arrived in Virginia. From there, Stanton immediately came

north to Boston, and there, shortly after his arrival, the record shows that he was made a Magistrate. However, he was the outstanding man in the colony as an interpreter and was appointed later on to act in all cases in the courts between the settlers and the Indians, and so we have the narrative of Gardiner wherein he speaks of the arrival of Stanton a few days after Anthony. These two men, Anthony Dike and Thomas Stanton, engaged in the close association of the Pequot War, certainly knew each other by their first names. And from the meeting of these two men, we of today, through my grandmother Stanton, my mother's mother, can rejoice in the joining of the two lines in us and for our children.

c) John Oldham (—-1634)

I have mentioned that John Oldham, fellow-passenger on the "Anne" with Anthony, was killed during the trouble with the Pequot Indians.

I wish to speak more of that foul murder. In that interesting book *First Puritan Settlers* by Hinmans, we have the following story:

"John Gallup, in passing by water from Connecticut to Boston, discovered John Oldham's vessel filled with Indians, and several Indians in a canoe carrying goods from the vessel. He hailed them but received no answer. He at once suspected them of having murdered Oldham. He bore down upon them, although there were but three, himself and two boys. Yet, being a bold man, he fired buckshot so fast and thick that the deck was soon cleared. Some of the Indians jumped overboard and were drowned. He ran against the vessel twice or thrice. All the Indians were found dead, and he found in the cabin the corpse of John Oldham, with his head split and his body bruised and mangled."

This was the last straw in the trouble arising between the Indians and the Puritans and was really largely responsible for the Pequot War.

Mr. James Ernst, in a very carefully prepared work on Roger Williams, gives a similar account of Oldham's tragic death and says it occurred in July 1634, four years before Anthony lost his life.

d) Roger Williams (1604?-1683)

Mr. Ernst called Roger Williams "the New England firebrand," and said "he was the most provocative figure thrown upon the Massachusetts shores by the upheaval in England; the one original thinker."

From the *Massachusetts Historical Collections*, Volume 6, Fourth Series, we find a generous mention of Roger Williams, that devout and rigid minister, so skilled in the Indian languages that his *Key Unto the Language of America* was published in London in 1643. He it was by the way, who founded the beautiful city of Providence where my Alma Mater takes its place among the great institutions that instruct the youth of the land, Brown University, as it is known today, also the Alma Mater of my son, Norman Staunton Dike, junior.

Williams wrote to John Winthrop, the Governor, as follows: "Being cast by the providence of God of Heaven; remote from others of our countrymen amongst the barbarous in this town of New Providence and

make promise together, we are established here about June 1636." That was two years before the shipwreck in which Anthony lost his life.

Then we find the record of Roger Williams writing to Henry Vane, Governor, and to John Winthrop in May 1637: "Sir Miantunomo, with a great train, arrived the same day that Anthony" (meaning our ancestor) "departed hence with his sad tidings."

Williams then speaks of the complications with the Indians and says: "Pequits have come down to the seaside to take sturgeons. Miantunomo, the Indian chief, desires to go himself with one Weaquash hereto present with him in this pinnace here left by Anthony. He will put forty or fifty or more as the vessel will stow" (meaning soldiers to fight the Indians) "in case that Anthony or other seaman cannot be gotten certainly, here is one with us willing to make up the third man to carry the vessel through. I judge Anthony himself the fittest," which shows the confidence this divine Puritan had in the ability of our ancestor to meet this serious menace of the Indians.

Chapter VIII

ANTHONY'S DEATH

The narrative of the various and vital activities of Anthony Dike with the early settlers is a brief one, but it is one of convincing interest in the contribution he made to the settlers in those early days. His death, so frequently spoken of in the history of that time, was premature.

When sailing his boat, "a bark of thirty tons," around Cape Cod, he was caught in the dreadful snowstorm and hurricane of December fifteenth, 1638, when, as Governor Winthrop writes, "there was so great a tempest of wind and snow all the night and the next day, as had not been seen in our time." With him were four others; the boat was loaded with furs that had been bought from the Indians and were to be delivered for his firm. But his ship was wrecked upon the Cape Cod coast, and Anthony was lost, his body never recovered. Two companions succeeded in reaching the shore where they were cared for by friendly Indians.

We find ample evidence of the business relations that existed between Anthony Dike and his friends, Oldham and Conant, and of his early death in the service of the Colony. It is clearly set forth in the legal proceedings instituted to settle certain claims of Anthony Dike's estate and his wife's (Tobatha's) testimony as a witness, wherein she speaks of the death of her husband in the great storm of 1638. Tobatha then had become the wife of Nathaniel Pickman.

Chapter IX

THE LAWSUIT AND SUNDRY MATTERS

The following account is taken from a revealing book entitled *The Conant Family* in the library of the Genealogical and Biographical Society of New York:

"There was a disagreement among the partners in settling their affairs, as in 1655 Conant, Palfrey, and Nathaniel Pickman, the successor to Dike and who married Dike's widow, brought suit in Salem Court against Francis Johnson to recover the value of a quantity of beaver and other skins sent by Foxwell to Johnson and not accounted for."

Without going into the details of the lawsuit, which was of great interest to me, even in the meager records, I will say that it ended happily and in the way we would wish if we had been sitting in judgment upon it ourselves.

It became necessary, however, to have the deposition of Anthony's widow, who, as I have said, married Nathaniel Pickman. The notation is as follows, and I beg you to observe the quaint spelling:

"Deposition of Tobatha Pickman: That I, Tobatha Pickman, doe testify that my husband's, Anthony Dike's, last going away from me, when he was taken away at Cape Cod by the Hard winter, being the last words he ever said to me, he said, 'Wife, when thee hast paid Peter Palfrey such a sum (but at present I know not the amount) then there is due to thee from Richard Foxwell on the bills three and twenty pounds.' Sworn to 1657. Tobatha Pickman." It would almost seem that she had a presentiment of Anthony's death.

Dike's successor won his suit. So lawsuits evidently became popular with the Dike family even at that early time! I have tried to do my bit to carry on almost three hundred years afterward.

Now as to an intimate inquiry about Anthony's life. How interesting it would be were we able to find some record, a letter, an anecdote, or some narrative by which we might have known of Anthony's personal life! Why, for example, was "Anth. Dike" challenged as a juror?

We know of his courage; Anthony proved that in coming to New England. He proved his devotion as a Puritan. We know of his physical strength by reading of his hard, exposed life as a mariner and his services at the Fort in Say-Brooke; from his close associates, his proven friends. We know of the high regard they had for him as a man.

Today's generation might wonder if Anthony Dike ever did relax. We do not even know whether he smoked, although some of the colonists planted tobacco. We are very confident that he never knew of liquid refreshments like "Planter's Punch" nor the beautiful entertainments like Radio City's Rockettes, that are so available to all of us today. As for cigarettes, the name had not as yet been coined.

Chapter X

VARIATIONS IN SPELLING

A battle royal has been fought over the spelling of our ancestor's name. I am quite positive that the variations were due to the simplicity, and, I might even say, the crudeness of the records in those early days. Pencil, ink, and paper—and very faulty paper, too—may account in a

great measure for the discussion that has arisen as to the spelling of Anthony's name. It has been claimed by some that the spelling was "Dixe," and, as to this, I can do no more than quote the statement made by the late Reverend Samuel W. Dike, LL.D., of Auburndale, Massachusetts, that prominent Divine who has written and lectured upon our ancestor Dike and valiantly insists that Anthony Dike is the veritable ancestor. I feel that his satisfactory search of the available records, the Plymouth records, clearly proves that Anthony Dike is the original spelling. The Reverend Doctor says: "The top of the 'k' has greatly faded in some of the records, and has led some, evidently, to think it was spelled 'Dixe'."

In *Pioneers of Massachusetts* by Pope, at page 140, we find the indication of some of the spellings of this name; "Dixe," "Dike," "Dickes," "Deike," Deeks," "Dyxe," and "Dykes," and in Savage's *General Dictionary of New England,* published prior to 1700, we also find the inclusion of "Dik" and "Dixes."

All this is of small moment in my judgment, as there is no possible mystery, no possible doubt as to Anthony Dike being the only Anthony Dike, indeed, the *only Anthony* of that time, and I challenge anybody else to indicate one. The close association of Anthony with these brother-settlers leads readily to his identification as the Dike progenitor in this country.

It appears that Anthony was proposed as a "Freeman" in October 1630 at Plymouth. It is in the record of Plymouth that several entries are found, making reference to him in various ways as so frequently happened in those crude days. We find the spelling being in one instance "Antho Dike." Among the entries is a grant of twenty acres of land to "Antho Dike"; another is forty acres of land "next to Mr. Humfre—"; and another indicates at one point the writing "Six," which the editor of the records supposes to mean the number of his family.

In the Salem Vital records we find the following: "Salem, Births: Dike, Anthony, son of Anthony first, and Anthony and Marjorie married March 24, 1667; Mary, daughter of Anthony and Marjorie; Nathaniel, son of Anthony and Marjorie." In *American Ancestry,* Volume 3, the name is traced to the time of William the Conqueror, and under the various spellings, "Dike," "Dyke," "Dykes," and "Dilkes."

They certainly had a fine time in those days spelling Anthony's name to suit themselves. Yet all the time it was the same good old Anthony!

Historic Homes and Places and Genealogical Memories by Cutter has this to say: "Surnames were variously spelled in the early Colonial days. Descendants of Anthony Dike, of Salem, for instance, spell their name 'Dix,' 'Dixi,' 'Dixer,' 'Dixey,' and 'Dykes'."

In *The Conant Family* by Frederick O. Conant, the author states that "there are thirty-two ways of spelling 'Conant' in the records in New England." Some of them are spelled "Conant," as the family adopts it today; but also "Connant," "Canout," "Conontt," and "Con-

nitt," and these are only a few of the modifications. It has been stated by students of these times that spelling of proper names was largely phonetic.

I might here interpolate an amusing reminiscence of a summer vacation by a lady of my acquaintance. Upon her return from abroad she was describing her motor trip through England and said, "I discovered the headquarters of your family down in the western part of England in Cumberland. I was motoring along and came to a lovely village, and, looking up, I saw a large sign, 'Dike,' the name of the town, so now I have fixed you thoroughly and finally."

Chapter XI

THE DIKE FAMILY IN CONNECTICUT

In Miss Larned's work *Thompson Families,* she speaks of Anthony Dike and his vessel. "The first of this family to visit Connecticut was Captain Anthony Dike who had come to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the "Anne" in 1623 but who soon left with Roger Conant and others and made the settlement at Gloucester which they abandoned to effect later the permanent one at Salem, the first in the Bay Colony. With Conant, Peter Palfrey and Francis Johnson as partners he was engaged from 1630 until his shipwreck and death in 1638 in trade along the coast of Maine, he being master of the vessel in which it was carried on. While thus occupied in 1632, he was captured by pirates but escaped. The "Blessing Of The Bay," built and owned by Governor Winthrop, was armed and sent in pursuit of the pirates. In 1636 certainly, Dike was in command of her taking the goods of William Pynchon, the first settler of Springfield, up the Connecticut River. The correspondence of Geo. V. Winthrop refers to Dike in connection with a still earlier voyage of that vessel."

Chapter XII

REVOLUTIONARY DATA

Many years ago, when I was a County Judge of Kings County, a distinguished collector of antiquities sold me a most interesting document.

The paper, yellowing with age, was a handwritten record and contained the names of some thirty men in Colonel Dike's Regiment on Dorchester Heights on December twentieth, 1776. It also contained the report of the action and the decision of a Military Court of that Regiment in which was named as President Lieutenant Paul Revere.

Think of it, "my sisters, and my cousins, and my aunts," Paul Revere, the Midnight Rider, was in Colonel Dike's Regiment!

Chapter XIII

THE COAT OF ARMS

Without giving details about the various lines in England, a matter in which very careful research would be necessary before I would wish to quote, I might speak of an interesting statement that has to do with one James Dyke of England; I quote as follows: "Distinguished by devotion to the cause of Charles the First, he eventually fell into the hands of Cromwellians, thence conveyed to Cockermouth Castle. The Cromwellians offered to set him at liberty and to restore to him his estates on condition that he come over to their side. His answer was 'You may break me, but you cannot bend me'."

This is the Latin of it: "Prius frangitur quam flectitur," which was adopted as the motto of the family; and the crest on the coat of arms was changed from a lobster verte—a green lobster (referring to very ancient and very valuable fishing rights in the Solway Firth, granted his family) to a mailed fist holding a cinquefoil—a five-leaved aquatic plant. The coat of arms bears a squire's helmet and a shield.

Any of my dear cousins who have been searching and in vain for a heraldic background may now take note of my contribution to them, and if they so choose, they may beautify their social correspondence-paper to include this very chivalrous motto and coat of arms.

I remember noting in my reading something said by that delicious humorist of many years ago, Sidney Smith: "The Smiths never had any coat of arms, and have invariably sealed their letters with their thumbs."

But the matter is covered even more succinctly and definitively by one of the Marshals of Napoleon, the one with the very humblest of backgrounds, Marshal Juneau, who, when people asked him about his parents or about his ancestors, replied: "I am my own ancestor."

It might be appropriate to recall as a check upon your enthusiasm a few lines from Alfred, Lord Tennyson:

"Lady Clara Vere-De-Vere,
A single maiden in her flower,
Is worth a hundred coats of arms."

Chapter XIV

BY WAY OF COMMENT

We must not deny the fact that we Puritans who had settled in the New World were very unpopular in England by reason of our abandoning the Mother Country.

Perhaps the most virulent critic of these was that outstanding literary giant, Doctor Samuel Johnson. Boswell, his personal and literary shadow, turned the conversation one day to emigration. The Doctor replied, "To a man of mere animal life, you can urge no argument

against going to America * * *, but a man of any intellectual enjoyment will not easily go and immerse himself and his posterity for ages in barbarism."

But the Doctor was more emphatic on another occasion and said: "The Americans are a race of convicts, and ought to be thankful of anything short of hanging"; and then a bit later "I am willing to love all Mankind, except the Americans; they are rascals, robbers, pirates," and he added finally that he "would burn and destroy them all."

But, my good cousins, do not let the Doctor destroy your peace-of-mind; maybe he said this, as history recalls so often of him, after he had tossed off at one sitting thirty-six glasses of Port! Maybe he was taking it out on us Americans!

We should turn to one even greater than the Doctor, our friend, Macaulay who spoke of the Puritans as follows:—

"They were the most remarkable body of men perhaps, that the World has ever produced; who formed, out of the most unpromising material, the finest army that Europe had ever seen; their diadems should be crowns of glory which should never fade away."

I vote "Aye" for Macaulay.

PART TWO

I.

And now as to the details of the Dike Line from Anthony to the present day, in so far as it affects our special line of descendants.

FIRST GENERATION

1. Anthony Dike

Born in England, came to Plymouth in 1623, and later settled in Salem, Massachusetts. Died in a shipwreck off Cape Cod December 15, 1638. Married Tobatha ————, evidently an "Anne" passenger.

SECOND GENERATION

2. Anthony Dike (2), Anthony (1)

Born between 1631 and 1635 in Salem, and died in 1679. Married Margery (last name not known). Anthony (2) was a mariner.

THIRD GENERATION

3. Nathaniel Dike (3), Anthony (2-1)

Born October 25, 1667, in Ipswich, Massachusetts, died 1746 in Dudley, Massachusetts. Married (1) Hannah Thomson, who died before 1716. Married (2) Mary Thomson, daughter of David Thomson, of Ipswich.

Nathaniel Dike was a soldier in the Expedition to Canada under Sir William Phipps in 1690, his name appearing twice on the list. He went with others from Sudbury and adjacent towns, and they were given

grants of land for their service His land was in Bethel, Maine, for his name is on the list of petitioners for the township of Bethel in 1737. These grants were taken up again in 1768, and in the *History of Bethel, Maine,* in a list of names is the following: "Nathaniel Dike in his own right, claimed by Palmer Golding." From this it would appear that he had disposed of his right.

He was in Ipswich in 1700, was one of the persons owning the covenant, and had a seat in the church.

He removed to Sutton, Massachusetts, in 1720, buying a tract of 136 acres. His last years were spent with his children in Dudley, Massachusetts. In 1734 he deeded the Sutton homestead to his son Daniel. His will is dated May 2, 1746, and was probated in August, 1746. His son Ebenezer is named executor. It mentions his sons Daniel, Benjamin, and James, and his daughters Hannah, Martha, Sarah, and Mary.

Ebenezer Dike, son of the first wife, went to Vermont.

James Dike, son of the second wife, went to Thompson, Connecticut.

In 1723 Nathaniel Dike was elected one of a committee "to seat the meeting house and for regulating thereof during the town's pleasure." He was also elected on a committee to manage the petition to the General Court in regard to the annexation of certain farms that lay to the westward of the Town of Sutton. He was also on a committee to procure a new county.

Nathaniel Dike was seated in "ye fore seet" in the church (eight in a seat.) His son, Nathaniel, junior, was seated in the fourth seat (six in a seat). Such hard seats they were!

On March 1731/2, he was chosen grand juryman, "to sarve ye court of Worcester for this present year." He was also on a committee to call several men to account for taking money out of the town treasury without an order from the town in 1731/2.

FOURTH GENERATION

4. Deacon James Dike (4), Nathaniel (3), Anthony (2-1)

Baptized October 18, 1719, in Ipswich, Massachusetts.

Died June 18, 1792, in Thompson, Connecticut.

Married May 21, 1741,

Mary Narremore, of Thompson Parish, Connecticut, daughter of Samuel Narremore, of Malden, Massachusetts.

Born 1715, died February 17, 1761, in Thompson, Connecticut.

Children:

1. Thomas Dike, born July 19, 1744, in Killingly, Connecticut.
2. Nathaniel Dike, born May 28, 1747, in Killingly, Connecticut.
3. Rachel Dike, born December 30, 1749, married (second wife) December 29, 1777, George Brown, born February 20, 1745, son of Benjamin Brown, of Attleboro, now Cumberland, Rhode Island.

4. Mary Dike, born May 15, 1751, in Killingly, Connecticut, married Elijah Robinson, and moved to Vermont.
5. Lydia Dike, born July 30, 1753, in Killingly, Connecticut.
6. Samuel Dike, born February 17, 1757, in Killingly, Connecticut, died February 19, 1777, in a hospital of the Army of the Revolution. Samuel Dike served with his brothers on Long Island and in New York.

> Thomas says of him, "The last account I had of him" (Samuel) "he was sick and in the hospital ——— came that day up to the regiment, but, being weak, could not travel any further." Dated Westchester, September 20, 1776.

James Dike went to Thompson, Connecticut, in 1740, which was also called Killingly.

He served in the Revolutionary War, together with his three sons, in Colonel Wadsworth's Regiment.

His name is found on many committees of church and town. He was in charge of the poor of the town in 1786 and was on the committee of highways. He was selectman in 1760. Shortly after that, smallpox broke out in the village of Thompson, and his house was selected as a hospital, he having had the smallpox, and the kitchen floor was covered with patients. His wife caught the infection and died February 17, 1761. Isolated as he was, he made the coffin and buried her alone. A number of his patients died and were similarly buried on the premises.

He continued to serve in a public capacity and was one of a committee to view the districts, replacing the older divisions by ten new or smaller ones. In 1770 he provided a work-house for the parish of Thompson and was master of it.

He was one of the founders of the Baptist Society, opening his house for religious services. He was chosen deacon and set apart December 9, 1773, for that service to be held with appropriate solemnities. The following year he received a license to preach and often supplied the pulpit to the public satisfaction.

FIFTH GENERATION

5. Deacon Thomas Dike (5), James (4), Nathaniel (3), Anthony (2-1)
   Born July 19, 1744, in Thompson, Connecticut.
   Died March 3, 1805, at the age of sixty, in Thompson; buried in the Dike cemetery.
   Married December 11, 1770, in Killingly, Connecticut,

Dorothy Davidson, daughter of Deacon Joseph Davidson.
Born 1750, died June 8, 1840, at the age of ninety.

Children:

1. Lydia Dike, born September 7, 1772, in Killingly, Connecticut, died June 18, 1851, in Killingly; married July 13, 1825, in Killingly, Reverend Elisha Atkins.

2. Lucy Dike, born March 1, 1774, in Killingly, died April 20, 1813, married Noah Shumway.
3. Joseph Dike, born April 19, 1776, in Killingly.
4. Daughter, born May 16, 1778, in Killingly, died same day.
5. Samuel Dike, born August 15, 1779, in Killingly.
6. Mary Dike, born February 7, 1782, in Killingly, died May 8, 1865; married June 5, 1804, in Thompson, Daniel Smith, born October 27, 1774.
7. Lois Dike, born May 22, 1784, in Killingly.
8. Thomas Dike, born October 12, 1786, in Killingly, died December 21, 1786.
9. Thomas Dike, born March 2, 1788, in Killingly, died April 2, 1788.
10. Thomas Dike, born December 1, 1789.
11. James Dike, born April 8, 1794, in Thompson, Connecticut.

Thomas Dike was a soldier in the Revolutionary War from Killingly, Connecticut. He served as sergeant seven days at the Lexington alarm in Captain John Green's Company, and in Colonel Ebenezer Williams' Regiment and General Wadsworth's Brigade. He also served in the same company, 11th Regiment, Connecticut Militia, at New York in 1776, and was also seven days in Captain Joseph Elliott's Company.

In the campaign of 1776 on Long Island and in New York, under General Putnam, his regiment was engaged at Battle Pass, in what is now Prospect Park, Brooklyn. He and his brother Samuel barely escaped being captured in the retreat from Long Island. They were engaged in various actions on Manhattan Island and at Harlem Heights, first where Columbia University now stands and secondly at about where Trinity Cemetery now is. At this time their captain died of exhaustion, and Samuel contracted fever and died later. He was then in the 5th Company, whose Captain, Stephen Crosby, died in the retreat, and Captain John Green took charge of the same company. He served also in Colonel Sage's regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Russell in 1776 and 1777.

He was made Ensign of the 9th Company or Trainband in the 11th Regiment of the State by the Assembly of Connecticut.

Sergeant Dike's letters are included in the *History of Windham County* as historical matter.

Soon after the war he was appointed Justice of the Peace at Thompson. He was a deacon in the Congregational Church, for which office he was chosen in 1785. He was elected one of the first selectmen on the day that the town of Thompson was organized.

SIXTH GENERATION

6. Joseph Dike (6), Thomas (5), James (4), Nathaniel (3), Anthony (2-1).
   Baptized April 8, 1776.
   Died 1840.
   Married April 10, 1799,
   Alice Ballard, daughter of Zachary Ballard, 1738-1800.

His monument, in the Dike cemetery ground at Thompson, Connecticut, shows that he was in the 4th Regiment of Massachusetts in the time of the Morgan Revolution.

Of his nine children, three removed to Providence, Rhode Island. They included Albyn Valentine Dike, the author's grandfather.

SEVENTH GENERATION

7. Albyn Valentine Dike (7), Captain Joseph (6), Thomas (5), James (4), Nathaniel (3), Anthony (2-1).
   Born March 2, 1801, in Thompson, Connecticut.
   Died October 27, 1869, in Nanuet, New York; buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York.
   Married September 12, 1822, in Providence, Rhode Island, by Reverend Nathan B. Crocker, Rector of St. John's Church, to Phoebe Anne Prince, daughter of Captain James and Sarah (Jenks) Prince.
   Born January 23, 1802, in Providence, died June 5, 1881, in Nanuet, New York, buried with husband.

Children:

1. Oscar Dermid Dike, born July 10, 1823.
2. Ann Frances Dike, born —, died December 27, 1825.
3. Henry Albyn Dike, born September 5, 1824.
4. Helen Dike, born —, died October 19, 1928.
5. James Prince Dike, born March 18, 1827, in Providence, Rhode Island. Married Harriet Allen. Lived in Brooklyn and attended Church of the Pilgrims, on Brooklyn Heights.
6. Frederic Valentine Dike, born January 31, 1831.
7. Camden Crosby Dike, born September 18, 1832.
8. Helen Josephine Dike, born November 6, 1834, in Providence, married January 23, 1862, in Providence, Norman Stearns. Resided at Pasadena, California.

   Children:

   1. Henry Albyn Stearns.
   2. Wayland Stearns. Resided in Detroit, Michigan.

   Norman Stearns was born May 31, 1823, the son of Samuel and Philena (Chapin) Stearns, of Mendon, New York. He

was in the wool business with the firm of Dike Brothers, consisting of his wife's brothers. He resided in Brooklyn. In 1869 he removed to Nanuet, where he died July 22, 1872, of typhoid fever.

9. Sarah Alice Dike, born September 26, 1837, died December 25, 1919. Married William A. Miller, 1870.

Children:

1. Ethel Dike Miller, born July 20, 1872, in Chicago, Illinois, died February 25, 1898, in Aurora, Illinois.
2. Elsie Prince Miller, born July 14, 1874, in Chicago, Illinois, married April 20, 1911, in New York City, Oscar D. Dike.
3. Florence Blanchard Miller, born November 29, 1877, in Chicago, Illinois, married December 6, 1914, in Nanuet, New York, John Wray. He was an actor.

Children:

1. John Marshall Wray, born September 8, 1915, married January 23, 1937, Louise Green.

EIGHTH GENERATION

8. Oscar Dermid Dike (8), Albyn V. (7), Joseph (6), Thomas (5), James (4), Nathaniel (3), Anthony (2-1).

Born July 10, 1823, in Providence, Rhode Island. (Death record of his daughter, Fanny, gives New York City as place of birth.) Lived in New York City until 1865, when he removed to Nanuet, New York.

Died June 18, 1879, at Nanuet, New York. Buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

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Married

Frances Henrietta Lowe, daughter of Bauman and Henrietta (Pirsson) Lowe of Brooklyn.

Born June 4, 1832, in Brooklyn, N. Y., died January 3, 1915, in New York City.

Children:

1. Cornelia Anthony Dike, born June 22, 1857, unmarried and living in New York City, graduate of Vassar College, A.B. and Phi Beta Kappa, a teacher and in the field of education many years.
2. Frances Lowe Dike, born November 9, 1859, in Brooklyn, died February 23, 1930, at the age of seventy, in Boston, Massachusetts. Unmarried.
3. Helen Stearns Dike, born June 25, 1862, died February 26, 1864.
4. James Anderson Dike, born October 6, 1864, married Grace ——.

Children:

1. Frances Anna, married Sydney J. Marge, March 21, 1942.

2. James Anderson, married Helen Smith, 1941.
3. Oscar Dermitt, married Alice — —
4. Theodore Edward, married Violet — —
5. Margaret Elizabeth, married Michel Kresek.
6. George Alexander, married — —
7. Charles Anthony, married Dorothy — —

5. Oscar Dermid Dike, born May 15, 1868, in Nanuet, New York, married Elsie Miller.

Children:

1. Ethel Miller
2. Oscar Dermid, who was talented in mathematics and music.

6. Herbert Valentine Dike, born June 25, 1870, married Alexandria MacAdam.

Children:

1. Jessie McCrea (violinist).
2. Helen (writer).
3. Valentine, married William D. Green.
4. Donald Albyn, married Kathryn Green.
5. Herbert Travis (in college).

7. Francis Harold Dike, born September — —

Married (1) Millicent Hayes, died 1938, (2) Victoria Alice Kattman, gifted musician.

Children:

1. Victoria Frances.
2. Harold Alden.

Francis Harold Dike is a Phi Beta Kappa, graduated from Columbia University, 1897, and studied at the Sorbonne in Paris. He was for some years instructor in French at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He entered the real estate offices of O. D. and H. V. Dike, as a partner, in 1917. His wife, Victoria Dike, conducts a school of music and art at Carnegie Hall, New York City, with a large registration of students. She has been prominent as a writer, lecturer, and painter.

8. Henry Albyn Dike (8), Albyn V. (7), Joseph (6), Thomas (5), James (4), Nathaniel (3), Anthony (2-1).

Born September 5, 1824, in Providence, Rhode Island.

Died July 19, 1887, in Montclair, New Jersey. Buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Married March 11, 1859, in Worcester, Massachusetts, by Reverend S. Sweetser, to

Elizabeth Blanchard Miller, daughter of Seth P. and Elizabeth C. B. Miller.

Born September 9, 1837, in Hartford, Vermont, died December 16, 1889.

Children:

1. Florence Blanchard Dike, married James Bronson Reynolds, founder of East Side University Settlement, private secretary to Mayor Lowe of New York City, and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under President Theodore Roosevelt. No issue.
2. Alice M. Dike, unmarried. Died in New York City and buried in Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn.

A biography of Henry Albyn Dike may be found in the *National Encyclopedia of American Biography,* Volume II, page 134.

He resided in Brooklyn until about 1870, when he moved to Montclair, New Jersey, where he was an outstanding business man and leading citizen. He built a commodious house, in which he resided until his death in 1887, leaving a widow and two daughters.

James B. Reynolds, in memory of his wife, Florence Blanchard Dike, left an estate of thirty-five acres at Chocorua, New Hampshire, to Smith College, from which she graduated in 1895. It is called Juniper Lodge and commands views of Lake Chocorua and the Sandwich Range. It is a distinctive Smith College resort, expressly for Smith College postgraduate students, women members of the Smith College faculty, and alumnae, and it combines opportunities for study with recreation.

8. James Prince Dike (8), Albyn V. (7), Joseph (6), Thomas (5), James (4), Nathaniel (3), Anthony (2-1).

Born March 18, 1827.

Died March 31, 1894.

Married in 1854 in Brooklyn, N. Y.,

Harriet Allen

Born October 7, 1827, in Belchertown, Massachusetts, died May 2, 1891.

Both are buried in the Dike brothers' plot, in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

Children:

1. Albyn Prince Dike, born April 30, 1855.
2. Eugene Allen Dike, born January 28, 1857, unmarried.
3. James Prince Dike, born May 22, 1859, married October 2, 1895, Kitty Printz. No issue.
4. Harrison Dike, born March 28, 1865.

James Prince Dike resided in Brooklyn and was a parishioner of Dr. Richard Salters Storrs. He joined his brother Oscar in the business of Edward H. Nicoll, merchant in the Indian trade, at 67-69 Front Street, New York City. Later, with his brother Henry Albyn Dike, he formed the firm of H. A. & J. P. Dike, wool merchants, in Brooklyn, which later became known as Dike Brothers, Wool Merchants, at 46 and 48 Barclay Street, New York City, in which the author's father, Camden Crosby Dike, was a partner.

8. Frederick Valentine Dike (8), Albyn V. (7), Joseph (6), Thomas (5), James (4), Nathaniel (3), Anthony (2-1).

Born January 31, 1831, in Providence, Rhode Island.

Died May 1898.

Married

Catherine A. Sullivan.

Born June 20, 1837, died July 27, 1893.

Child:

1. Frederick Valentine Dike, junior (9), Frederick V. (8), Albyn V. (7), Joseph (6), Thomas (5), James (4), Nathaniel (3), Anthony (2-1).

Born July 22, 1863, in Camden, New York.

Died December 23, 1911, in Overland Park, Kansas.

Married September 9, 1886,

Frankie Davison.

Born October 2, 1868, living 1941.

Frederick Valentine Dike, was moved by the advice of Horace Greeley, "Go West, young man," and he made his home in the Mid-West, and his descendants have carried the name of Anthony Dike into that locality in generous numbers.

Children:

1. Lillie Ethel Dike, born January 16, 1888, in Highland, Kansas, died December 23, 1904, in Highland, unmarried.
2. Norman Roy Dike, born February 4, 1889, in Severance, Kansas, married April 13, 1940, Vincencia Trinastich, born January 19, 1908, in Great Falls, Montana.
3. Baby Dike, born March 3, 1893, in Springfield, Missouri, died the same day.
4. Alvaretta Dike, born February 23, 1891, in Highland, Kansas, unmarried. Employed with Southwestern Bell Telephone Company in Kansas City since September 27, 1909.
5. Anne Lula Dike, born June 4, 1894, in Highland, Kansas, married December 23, 1917, Guy Benton Newcomer.

Anne Lula Dike was, by an interesting coincidence, given the name of "Anne," the sturdy boat that brought our ancestor, Anthony, to this land of freedom. Whether her parents realized that fact I do not know, but it is a happy circumstance that that name should have been given to so charming a member of the Dike family.

Child:

Robert Benton Newcomer,

born February 4, 1923, in Kansas City, Missouri.

6. Lawrence Morrison Dike, born April 6, 1896, in Nortonville, Kansas, married Olive Jardine, born February 11, 1897, in Britton, South Dakota.

He is a graduate of University of Missouri, B.S., 1922, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Alpha Kappa Psi., Sergeant in 210th Engineers, World War. He is an insurance broker, with an office at 204 Land Bank Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

7. Hanna Catherine Dike, born March 7, 1898, in Highland, Kansas, married, August 2, 1920, Don Alfred Stover, born August 2, 1887.

Children:

1. Rex LaVerne Stover, born September 15, 1921, in Ottawa, Kansas.
2. Richard Gale Stover, born February 4, 1923, in Ottawa, Kansas.

8. Camden Crosby Dike (8), Albyn V. (7), Joseph (6), Thomas (5), James (4), Nathaniel (3), Anthony (2-1).

Born September 18, 1832, in Providence, Rhode Island.

Died at Point Pleasant, New Jersey, on October 11, 1894.

Married February 5, 1857, in Attica, New York,

Jeannie Deans Scott, daughter of David and Maria (Stanton) Scott. Born July 11, 1837, in Rochester, New York, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., on January 30, 1920, and buried in the Dike burial ground in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, shared by the four Dike brothers.

Children:

1. Norman Staunton Dike, born October 22, 1862, in Brooklyn, New York.
2. Ada Miriam Dike, born October 24, 1867, in Brooklyn, New York, married Murray Boocock, as herein stated.
3. Jessie Scott Dike, born November 25, 1868, in Brooklyn, New York, married Doctor G. C. F. Williams, as herein stated.

Camden Crosby Dike was ninth in descent from Elder Brewster of the Mayflower. He came to Brooklyn from Providence and shortly thereafter was given a position in the firm of Dike Brothers, wool merchants, later becoming a partner in this celebrated house, at 46 and 48 Barclay Street, New York City. The firm's property is now part of that taken by the Federal Government for the New York Post Office. Mr. Dike was the last of the Dike brothers in the old firm, retiring in 1887, when it was dissolved.

He was prominent in the public and financial life of Brooklyn. He was one of the organizers of the Hamilton Trust Company and of the Kings County Bank, and was a trustee of the South Brooklyn Savings

Institution. In 1892 he was nominated by the Republican Party as the candidate for Comptroller of the City of Brooklyn, as it was then. Evidently it was a poor year for Republicans, for he was defeated. He was trustee of the Cumberland Street Hospital and was interested in many other institutions.

He and his wife were parishioners in the Church of the Pilgrims, on Brooklyn Heights, the pastor of which was the eminent Doctor Richard Salters Storrs, and there all their children were baptized.

My mother was the youngest daughter of Captain David Scott, who was born at Albany, New York, March 11, 1795. Captain Scott married on February 5, 1822, Maria Stanton, who was born in Woodstock, Vermont, on August 2, 1804, and died in Attica, New York, on January 20, 1891. Maria Stanton was the daughter of Major John Phineas Stanton, who was born in Stonington, Connecticut, in 1781, and who married Ollie Thomas, daughter of Elias Thomas, who descended, through his mother, from Mary Alden. This places my mother and her descendants in the Alden line. All will remember the pretty romance of John Alden who was sent to speak a good word for his friend, Captain Myles Standish, that rugged Pilgrim, yet failed to impress the sweet and gentle Priscilla, who evidently had a mind of her own and made the delightful reply, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?" My authority? Longfellow.

My mother was married February 4, 1857, at Attica, New York, by the Reverend Samuel J. Cox, to my father, Camden C. Dike. My parents settled in Brooklyn. Both patriotic and members of the "Sumter Club" during the Civil War, they went to see the raising of the flag at Fort Sumter; they met Abraham Lincoln. My mother was prominent in the gigantic fair given in Brooklyn at the Academy of Music for the Northern Army. She was prominent in the social life of Brooklyn Heights and was president of the Ladies Aid of the Cumberland Street Hospital, now a hospital of the City of New York. She was the president and moving spirit in the School of Music, organized on the Heights to help young women with voices to perfect themselves in singing. My mother was very beautiful, and we have an attractive portrait of her in her wedding gown.

Captain David Scott was appointed by Governor Clinton as Captain in the National Guard of the State. He was a thirty-third-degree Mason. For some years he was a member of the legislature of the State of New York.

His wife, Maria Stanton Scott, was a very remarkable woman, possessed of a marvelous memory. She could recite whole plays of Shakespeare.

NINTH GENERATION

9. Norman Staunton Dike (9), Camden C. (8), Albyn V. (7), Joseph (6), Thomas (5), James (4), Nathaniel (3), Anthony (2-1).
Son of Camden Crosby and Jeannie Scott Dike.

Born October 22, 1862, in Brooklyn, New York.

Married June 30, 1917, at Glen Cove, New York, Evelyn Moore Biddle.

Child:

1. Norman Staunton, junior, born May 19, 1918, in Brooklyn, New York.

A biography of Norman Staunton Dike may be found in *Who's Who in America,* 1942-43 edition, page 683, and in earlier editions of the same volume.

Norman Staunton Dike was educated at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brown University, Ph. B. 1885, LL. D. 1932 from Brown University, Columbia University, LL. B. 1887.

Supervisor, Kings County, 1894-5; appointed County Judge, Kings County, by Governor Higgins, 1906; afterward elected three times to the same position; elected to the Supreme Court, Second Department, State of New York, in 1920; now acting as Official Referee for the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Judicial District.

Judge Dike is the author of many published opinions.

In 1894 Assistant to Judge Advocate General N. Y. N. G.; Lieutenant-Colonel on the staff of Governor Morton; officer, Military Training Camp at Plattsburg, New York, 1916, under General Leonard Wood; a Mason; member of the Society of Colonial Wars of the State of New York, and Governor for three years; previously a member of the Society of the War of 1812; member of American Bar Association, New York Bar Association, and Brooklyn Bar Association; member of many social clubs, including Psi Upsilon—Sigma Chapter, the old Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, the Piping Rock and Bar Harbor Clubs, and the Union and University Clubs in New York City.

9. Ada Miriam Dike (9), daughter of Camden C. (8).

Born October 24, 1867, in Brooklyn, New York.

Married

Murray Boocock.

Born December 10, 1869, in Brooklyn, New York, died February 17, 1942, in Keswick, Virginia. Buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York. Murray Boocock formerly lived in Brooklyn, New York, but later resided at his estate, "Castalia," Keswick, Albemarle County, Virginia.

Children:

1. Laurence Boocock.

Born March 15, 1897, in Brooklyn, New York.

Married September 23, 1926, at "Castalia," Keswick, Virginia, Lila Blandy, daughter of Charles and Lila

Mae Hardy Blandy of New York City and descendant of Sir Hugh Blair, Surgeon to the King of England.

Child:

1. Blandy Boocock, born September 25, 1928, in New York City.

2. John Carroll Boocock.

Born July 14, 1900, in Saratoga Springs, New York.
Married February 18, 1927, in Albany New York,
Elizabeth DeWitt Leonard, daughter of William Boardman Leonard and Alice Howell Leonard.
Born January 12, 1904.

Child:

1. Gwendolyn, born December 31, 1927.

Gwendolyn Boocock is a member of the New York Junior League, Montclair Women's Club, and Montclair Garden Club.

Ada Miriam Dike has been prominent in the State of Virginia by reason of her appointment by the Republican Federal group as the National Republican Committeewoman for Virginia. She has been National president of the Farm and Garden Association and a member of the National Defense Committee for Virginia and active in many other local activities, and has been and is a charming hostess for many meetings at her beautiful home.

The Boocock estate, "Castalia," is one of the great places in Albemarle County, Virginia, twelve miles from Charlottesville. The property, some seven hundred acres in extent, is in a beautiful setting, with its rolling fields, swimming pool, and spacious rooms. Many notable receptions and meetings have been held there.

9. Jessie Scott Dike (9), daughter of Camden C. (8)

Born November 25, 1868, in Brooklyn, New York; was the first President of the Civitas Club of Brooklyn.
Married February 12, 1896, at Brooklyn, New York, by Doctor Richard Salters Storrs, to
George Clinton Fairchild Williams.
Born February 26, 1857, died November 15, 1933, in Hartford, Connecticut.

Student Yale Medical School, M. D., New York University 1878. President Capewell Horse Nail Company, Hartford, Connecticut; director Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company and also Hartford Aetna National Bank; president of Connecticut Historical Society; president Connecticut State Department of Public Welfare; president of Humane Society; for four years until his death chairman of the Connecticut Tercentenary; director of the Hartford Hospital, etc. Owner of one of the most extensive collections of manuscripts and publications on the American Revolution.

Child:

1. Staunton Williams

Born June 22, 1898, in Hartford, Connecticut.

Graduated Hotchkiss School 1916, Yale University, B.A. 1920, Harvard Law School, LL.B. 1923. Served in the U. S. Naval Division as student flight officer, 1918. Member of the firm of Kirlin, Campbell, Hickox, Keating, and McGrann, New York admiralty lawyers, resigning in 1934 to become president of the Capewell Horse Nail Company and succeed his father and great-uncle in the Northeastern Insurance Company and the Grenby Manufacturing Company.

Married July 1, 1922,
Caroline Parker.

Born June 6, 1902, in Albany, New York.

Children:

1. William Edward Williams, born June 1, 1923, in Boston, Massachusetts.
2. Henry Martindale Williams, born January 3, 1926, in New York City.

Staunton Williams later married on May 18, 1934, in New York City,
Cornelia Sage, daughter of Dean Sage and Anna Parker Sage.

Born April 7, 1901, in Albany, New York.

Child:

3. Staunton Williams, junior, born January 7, 1937, in New York City.

TENTH GENERATION

10. Norman Staunton Dike, junior (10), Norman S. (9), Camden C. (8), Albyn V. (7), Joseph (6), Thomas (5), Nathaniel (3), Anthony (2-1).

Born May 19, 1918, in Brooklyn, New York.

Attended St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, graduated from Brown University, B. A., 1941, and entered Yale Law School, but having been commissioned Second Lieutenant in August 1941, he volunteered for duty early in 1942. Now Second Lieutenant, U. S. A., attached to the 101st Massachusetts Cavalry, Fort Devens, Massachusetts.

Married June 20, 1942, at Englewood, New Jersey,
Barbara Tredick Dimmick McIntire, daughter of William Tredick McIntire and Catherine Dorothea (Miller) McIntire.

Born April 11, 1920, in Jersey City, New Jersey.

EPILOGUE

I feel that I can conclude this narrative of our distinguished ancestor in no better way than by quoting the words of my uncle, Thomas Scott, who devoted so much of his time to the study of the books and documents bearing upon the life of Anthony as the founder of this family in New England and in this country. At the end of his notes he said, "All seemed to fall short of the real Anthony, who made so much of early history and acted so bravely his part, that the sands of Cape Cod shall not hide his history, even though they may have his bones in their keeping."